MENTS PARTY - MARKET MONDAY, MAY 8.

# NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

## EUROPE.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

ATLANTIC THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, May 5.-The press of Prussia complain that France is still continuing her military preparations. Italy and Belgium are to be represented in the Peace Congress, in addition to the other Powers previously announced.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 5 .- Gov. Wright, the United States Minister, is reported to be at the point of death.

PLORENCE, May 5 .- The Chevalier Bertinatti, formerly the Italian Minister to the United States, has been appointed Embassador to the Sublime Port.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 4-Evening.-Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the authorities to guard against any possible riotous demonstrations on the occasion of the proposed Reform meeting on Monday. Notwithstanding these measures serious apprehensions are felt, and the stock market closed considerably depressed in consequence.

BRAZIL. RIO JANEIRO, April 8.—The Emperor to-day signed the decree abolishing Slavery throughout the Brazilian Empire, to take effect in 20 years. Children born after to-day are absolutely free.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. QUEENSTOWN, May 4 .- The steamship Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

May 5.-The steamship Asia, Capt. Macauley, which left Boston on the 24th ult., touched at this port and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

The steamship Helvetia, Cap\*. Thompson, which left New-York on the 20th April, also arrived to-day, and sailed again for Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 4—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; United States Five-Twenty Bonds, 712; Eric Railway shares, 42; Hilmois Central Railway shares, 762.

Afternoon.—Consols for money, 912. United States

Pive-Twenties, 712. Eric Railway shares, 42. Illinois Central Railway shares, 76].

FRANKFORT, May 4-Noon.-United States Five-Twenty Evening-United States Pive-Twenty Bonds closed at

761 for the issue of 1862. Sunday, May 5. -United States Bonds are quoted on the Bourse to-day at 763.

LONDON, May 4-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24/; Scotch Pig Iron, 52/; Calcutta Linseed, 65/; Linseed Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £131; Whale Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes,

Afternoon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24 ; Linseed Oil, £39; Sperm Oil, £131; Whale Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes, £9 15; Scotch Pig Iron, 52/; Calcutta Linseed, 65/.

LIVERPOOL, May 4-Noon.-The Cotton market is quiet sales to-day, 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11gd.; Middling Orleans, 11id. Breadstuffs-Wheat-Sales of Western Red at 13/9, and California at 14/6. Corn, 44/. Oats, 3/7. Barley, 4/9. Peas, 44/. Provisions are firm. Pork, 77/6. Beef, 127/6. Bacon, 39/. Lard, 51/6. Cheese, 60/. Petroleum-Sales of Spirits at 11d., and Refined at 1/3. Pot Ashes, 34/. Spirits Turpentine, 36/. Rosin-Sales of common at 7/3, and fine at 14/. Tallow, 44/. on .- The Cotton market closes firm; the sales

to-day are 15,000 bales Middling Uplands, 113d.; Middling Orleans, 11id. Breadstuffs close quiet; Western Red White California Wheat, 14/6: Corn, 44/; Barley, 4/9; Oats, 3/7; Peas, 44/ Provisions.-Pork, 77/6. Beef, 126/6. Bacon, 39/. Lard, 51/6. Cheese, 60/. Spirits of Petroleum, 11d.; Refined Petroleum, 1/3. Pot Ashes, 34/. Spirits of Turpentine, 96/. Common Rosin, 7/3; fine Rosin, 14/. Tallow, 44/

ANTWERP, May 4-Noon.-Petroleum, 44f. Evening-Petroleum closed at 44 francs P bbl. for Standard White.

The steamship Union from Southampton on April 23 arrived here yesterday.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS. The transportation of war material from Lyons to fortresses in the east and north-east of France is thus accounted for in the Lyons Salut Public. It says that Lyons connted for in the Lyons Salut Public. It says that Lyons has been over stocked on account of the return of military supplies from Mexico, and that these changes were ordered before the Luxemburg question was agitated, but that this does not mean military inactivity, that no mystery is made of the activity at the arsenals and arm factories, and that in case of war France would be most thoroughly provided.

At Toulon, volunteering for the navy, suspended for some time, is again permitted by order of the Government.

ment.

The wonderful French cannon, the construction of which is supposed to be a profound secret, can be fired, it issued, 40 or 50 times a minute. It carries correctly 2,000 yards, and a single discharge would destroy the whole front of a battalion. It is so light that two men can can be still a secret but it.

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS. The Siccle is positive that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries will accept any honorable compromise if the evacuation of Luxemburg by the Prassian garrison be made the first

The Temps wishes to remove the impression that Napo leon will insist upon taking possession of the Grand leon will insist upon taking possession of the Grand Duchy, and says that if this were true war would be inevitable. That the uneasiness of the public mind cannot be quieted till it is known what may be the minimum of satisfaction claimed by the Imperial Government.

The Liberté thinks that war is almost certain, and that if it comes victory is certain for France, if she is united, proud and free, the France of '22; and that freedom alone, giving a national character to the war, can save France in the struggle which impends.

The Patric has hitherto endeavored to quiet apprehension by quoting the moderation of the Berlin journals, but now expresses surprise at their change of tone.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION. Prussia has not yet conceded anything to France In Luxemburg the idea is held that the Grand Duchy cannot be neutralized, and that the Prussians will eventnally evacuate the fortress; but in Prussia the national feeling is so aroused that the Government would hardly be suffered to yield Luxemburg peaceably to France, even if so disposed.

The Correspondence de Berlin, the new official paper,

designed to explain the policy of the Prussian Government in France, says that Prussia cannot give up Lux-capburg, and that "the only solution of the question is the maintenance of the state quo."

THE THREATENED WAR.

The Prussian papers publish intelligence from Paris that France is making great preparations for war, while an official dispatch comes from Berlin, asserting while an official dispatch comes from Berlin, asserting that all the stories of Prussian preparation are unfounded. As before the late war with Austria, the Prussian Government is now endeavoring to throw off responsibility, but it keeps alive the excitement among the people.

In Eastern Gallicia the Prussians are buying horses and grain of every description, at very high prices. It is said that Prussia desires the different South-German States to place immediately 100,000 men on a war footing.

LUXEMBURG.

The North-German Gazette of April 23 affirms that Prussia is not willing to renounce her right of garrisoning Luxemburg, and all rumors to the contrary are without foundation.

FRUSSIA AND DENMARK.

The Prussian Government is reported to have notified via Court of Copenhagen that it is ready to fulfill the 5th article of the Treaty of Prague, which allows the Province of North Schleswig to reunite itself with Denmark, if Denmark will engage to remain neutral in case of war The Danish Government does not agree to any such restrictions, however, upon its freedom of action.

OGTIATIONS BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED

STATES. tiations have been resumed between the Berlin Shington Cabinets with a view to enable Germans at have become American citizens, previous to acquitthemselves of their military duties toward the sother country, to return home unmolested by the con-ription officers. The proposals of Mr. Wright, the American Minister, who has long labored to secure this beacht to his fellow-citizens, seem to be favorably enter-tained by this flovernment. Count Bismarck recently called upon Mr. Wright, who, I regret to say, continues 111, and had a long conference with him.

THE LUXEMBURG QUESTION.

Austria is taking a prominent part in efforts to

emburg to Belgium, and the cession by Belgium of a portion of territory and the fortress of Marrinburg to France, and it is barely possible that this solution may be accepted by the French Emperor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REFORM AGITATION-MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER DECLINING THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERAL

Neither the grand review nor the Easter holidays have been allowed to interfere with the great agitation for an extension of the suffrage; had it required an impetus, it was furnished by the letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Crawford, one of the members for the City of London, in which he declines any longer to lead the opposition to the sham bill of the Government, because he cannot depend upon the support of his party. This letter has doomed the tricky Liberals at the next election, whenever it comes, and it has made real Liberals more determined than ever to have a House of Commons which will support the statesmen of the people of England, W. E. Gladstone, and John Bright.

The following is the correspondence referred to:

"No. 20 EATON SQUAKE, S. W., April 17, 1867.

"DEAR MR. GLADSTONE: I find that many members of the House, who supported you on Friday evening, are anxious, like myself, to know what course you propose to take with regard to the remaining amendments to the Reform bill standing in your name.

"It would be very useful, I am sure, if you could let me have a line from you on the subject before you leave town for the recess. Believe me yours, very faithfully,

"The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P."

"My DEAR MR. CRAWFORD: I thank you for giving me an opportunity which enables me to make known to you and to others the course I propose to take with regard to the amendments on the Reform bill as yet standing in my name on the notice paper in the House of Commons.

"I need not state what must be in the minds of all, the petus, it was furnished by the letter addressed by Mr.

the mendments on the Reform bill as yet standing in my name on the notice paper in the House of Commons.

"I need not state what must be in the minds of all, the nature of the amendment which the House rejected en Friday, the 12th, by 21 voices, or the composition of the bedy of Nays by which it was so rejected.

"The country can hardly fail now to be aware that those gentlemen of Liberal opinions whose convictions allow them to act unitedly upon this question are not a majority, but a minority, of the existing House of Commons, and that they have not the power they were supposed to possess of limiting or directing the action of the Administration, or of shaping the provisions of the Reform bill. Still, having regard to the support which my proposal with respect to personal rating received from so large a number of Liberal members, I am not less willing than heretofore to remain at the service of the party to which they belong; and when any suitable occasion shall arise, if it shall be their wish, I shall be prepared again to attempt concerted action upon this or any other subject for the public good.

"But until then, desirons to avoid misleading the country and our friends, I red that prudence requires me to withdraw from my attempts to assume the initiative in amending a measure which cannot perhaps be effectually amended except by a reversal, either formal or virtual, of the vote of Friday, the 12th; for such attempts, if made by ne, would, I believe, at the present critical mement, not be the most likely means of advancing their own purpose.

"Accordingly, I shall not proceed with the amendments

"Accordingly I shill not proceed when a new on the paper in my name, nor give notice of other amendments such as I had contemplated: but I shall gladly accompany others in voting against an attempt, from whatever quarter, to limit yet further the scanty modieum of enfranchisement proposed by the Government, or in improving, where it may be practicable, the provisions of the bill. I remain, my dear Mr. Crawford, most faithfully yours,

"W. E. GLADSTONE. nest faithfully yours,
"R. W. Crawford, esq., M. P."

followed up by a tremendous gathering at Birmingham sented the two leaders on that occasion. At Birming-

In concluding his speech, who is the split in the camp, &c.:
"I am sure you will wonder how it can be that such a thing could happen among the Liberal party. I will tell thing could happen among it will undertake to say, by you. This House of Commons, I will undertake to say, by the most corrupt that has been elected and assen we come here, and do n't meet with a contest, and are not asked to pay expenses but there are many members who pay always from \$1,000 to \$15,000 for their checking, and although there are men in the live of their checking, and although there are men in the place of their checking, and although there are great numbers, I am satisfied, who are willing to take almost any kind of measure, on any subject, from any Government, rather than go back to their constituents with the chatter, first of all, of not coming back to the House at all must be seen the indiance at their bankers' by several thousand pounds. And so they are willing to tolerate a Tory Government and Tory Reform bill, to break up the Liberal party, to do anything whatever, as they say, to settle the question. In the control of the people wish if to be settled; and they are ready to bear all this rather than have a dissolution of Parliament. There were many honeat men among those who met in the tear-room, but there were some of whose who met in the tear-room, but there were some of whose who met in the tear-room, but there were some of whose who met in the tear-room, but there were some of whose who met in the tear-room, but there were some of whose who met in the tear-room, but there were some of whose who met in the tear-room, but there were some of whose who were gnovant of party tactics, and who fancied that if the bilt could be got into committee we might somehow or other manage to amend it better than in the whole House, and the men who need there are responsible for the division which took place subsequently. For if the initial stay is the party is an all the stay of the party in the party. There are the party in the party in the party in the party in the party. There are the party in the party in the party in the party in the party. There are the party in the party in the party in the party in the party. There are the party in the

meeting of any kind at which there has been duly recorded in the papers that I see in favor of this bill. Last year there were a thousand meetings in favor of the bill. There has not been this session a single petition presented to the House of Commons, so far as I have heard or read, in favor of the Government bill. Last session the petitioners came there in one single fortnight by many hundreds of thousands. It is the bill of the Tory party, or the purposes of the Tory party. It is not the bill of the people of England, nor is it intended to consult their wishes or their interests. [Cheers.] Mr. Schofield said he would leave it to me to say what should be done. His modesty grows with his enlightened experience, and he left it to me to give the advice which I will not say he was not disposed to give, but which, perhaps, he thought might in some degree have more weight with some persons if I were myself to give it. But really the advice to give, whether from him or from me, is so clear that it does not require to be given; for the sense that would make me give lifts the sense that would make me give lifts the sense that would make every one of you accept it though I did not speak. What has happened during the last ten months—what happened from the Hyde Park meeting and your ownameeting, the South Lancashire meeting, the meetings i They have driven the Tory party from its anchorage as the professed and open opponents of Keform, and you have only to do now what you have done hitherto. I will advise no course which might present itself to the minds of earnest and enthusiastic men, but which in this country probably never will be necessary, and certainly cannot be necessary now. I said before, in a speech in St. James's Hall, in the Winter, "What comes in every country where there is a manly spirit if justice be perpetually denied!" But the question of force was settled in this country in the year 1852. There is no power in Lords or Commons to resist the peaceful expression of your opinion [cheers], and, therefore,

tion in the day, and a noticeable feature in the procession was the presence of women. Several hundred of the wives and daughters of the working men marched side

by side with their husbands and fathers. THE CORDEN STATUE.

The splendid statue of Richard Cobden, which has been erected at Manchester, was inaugurated on the 25th of April. The ceremony of handing the statue over to the city authorities was to have been performed by Mr. Glad formed by Mr. George Wilson, who was Chairman of the anti-Corn Law League. Mr. Wilson said:

anti-Corn Law League. Mr. Wilson said:
Having been for seven years in almost daily contact with him, it is not to be expected that I should be able to give in a few short sentences a sketch of the labors which were imposed upon me during that period. [Hear, hear.] But, having enjoyed for years before the origin of the League the personal friendship of Mr. Cobden, and having labored with him for other objects besides free trade. I may state for the encouragement of the young men of Manchester—[hear, hear]—that he was no favorite of fortune; he had no advantage of birth or education above the average of young men who occany a seat for a moderately-sized borough in the West Riding. And yet, when he closed his career he closed it, not imappropriately, as member for that borough which is the hirthplace of his friend and companion in arms, his political brother, John Bright, [Loud cheers.] But, gentlemen, if there were vicissitudes in his public career outside of Parliament, there was none from the first in the House of Commons. He entered the House, I may say, at a time when Protection was at its climax—when the Whigs, advocating a fixed duty, were displaced by Sir Robert Peel, and when, to all appearance, the sliding scale was to remain throughout all time to come. He took his place in the House, and an attack was made upon him by Sir Robert Peel in 1843, which called forth the expression of Robert Peel in 1843, which called forth the expression of his fellow-countrymen in his behalf. In 1843 the same Sir Rebert Peel passed one of the most graceful culoginus on Mr. Cobden that was ever heard in the walls of Parliament. Hearl. He was offered a seat in the Government of Lord Palmerston afterward; and this House of Commons, recognizing his great and eminent services, passed on his death a tribute to his memory which will be read by his fellow-countrymen for all time to come. [Cheers.] If such, then, were the opinions of the House of Commons, he was scarcely less influential abroad. In 1847 he left England to hold free-trade meetings in Russia. He was the guest of Louis Philippe in France; he was the correspondent of the most emment men in Prussia; and, later on, he went to America, and was passed over all the rallways in America free of expense. [A procession of trades' societies at this moment approached the square, headed by a brass band, and the claimor of the instruments for a time compelied a pause. Mr. Wilson then proceeded.] He found a seat in the Cabinet awaiting him on his return, which he declined. He went to France, and passed the French treaty. [Hear, and cheers.] He came back to England, and declined the honors of his sovereign. And where is the man who has not been benefited by the labors of Richard Cobden [Hear, hear.] Where is the mation which might not adopt his views with advantage? [Hear, hear.] where is the limit at which his principles are destined to be suspended! [Hear, hear.] Where we represented to be suspended? [Hear, hear.] Where we have the red spiculous of the battle held pale before the light of peace, there you see his principles extending and advancing. [Loud cheering.] We may manugurate this monument as a graceful recognition by his fellow-townsmen of his great and lasting services: we may pass along Bondest, and recognize his desire to benefit he world renowned labors; we may pass along Bondest, and recognize his desire to benefit he world renowned labors; we may pass

Mr. Robertson Gladstone, in the course of his speech, said: Sir, I see upon the banners before my eyes the Bright. All I can remark upon that circumstance is this and I deem it to be one of the greatest honors which member, to find the name of that family associated with two such distinguished men. [Cheers.] I consider it the highest honor that could by possibility be conferred upon

Mr. Bazley, M. P., Jacob Bright, and others spoke, and the large assemblage dispersed after giving round upon round of cheers for Gladstone and Bright. OTHER REFORM MEETINGS.

Large reform meetings were held on the 23d alt. at Plymouth, Leicester, Oldham, Stockport, Newcastle, suffrage was never so universal or so carnest as at the present time.

DEATH OF MAURICE WORMS OF CEYLON.

Mr. Maurice Werms, whose disinterested and Bath, and 50 other towns, and the agitation for manhood

Mr. Maurice Worms, whose disinterested and energetic efforts to cure the "rinderpest" will be recollected by our readers, is dead. Sporting London of course went to Newmarket on East

his countenance to the great English pastime, and is said to have "backed the winner," and won quite a "pile." Vauban is the property of the Duke of Beaufort, and has been for some weeks the favorite, the betting was only two and a half to one; his sire was the celebrated horse Muscovite, and Vauban gave another proof that in horses "blood will tell." Knight of the Garter ran second, and it was said to have been a magnificent contest; it was contested for wy 15 horses.

ALFRED TENNYSON. A subscription is on foot in England for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Col. Richards, who was the originator of the volunteer rifle movement, which has

ter:

"Farringford, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, }
April 19, 1867.

"I most heartily congratulate you er your having been able to do so much for your country, and I hope that you will not cease from your labors until it is the law of the land that every man-child in it shall be trained to the use of arms. I have the honor to be, yours, faithfully,

A. TENNYSON."

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL. The results of the extraordinary Council lately Turkish, and are thus set forth in the official La Turquie:

"His Majesty, in language full of wisdom, deigned to recommend to his Ministers the complete realization of the means which can contribute to cause all his subjects, without flistinction, to enjoy permanent peace and prosperity; to augment the prosperity of the country, and to contribute to the grandeur and glory of the empire; to develop means of communication, and to give fresh organization and extension to public instruction. These orders, conformable in all respects to the dictates of reason, are a striking proof of the lenxhaustible efforts which His Majesty never ceases to make, day and night, for the prosperity of the country, and to the good organization of the affairs of his empire."

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MUSSULMANS.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MUSSULMANS. Our Constantinople correspondent writes to the Tribune Bureau, London, April 15:

"We are now in the midst of the great festival of Courban Beiram; and, as the peace of the city has not yet been disturbed. I think we shall have no outbreak here, although there is more excitement among the Mus-sulmans than I have ever seen before."

"The present plan of the Turks is to make Musaurus their Embassador in London, Prince of Crete. The Cretans will reject him if they can hold out against the

Our Constantinople correspondent writes: "The fighting in Crete is going on more vigorously than ever before. The insurgents have been very successful in several battles. Men are training in Athens with needle guss to join the Cretans." RISING IN EPIRES

News has been received here of the rising of 15 towns in Epirus against the Turks, and of the destruction of a small band of insurgents by the Turkish troops.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI-CHANGE OF MINISTRY. Garibaldi arrived in Florence the very evening the changer of Deputies adjourned for the Easter holidays, and is the guest of Deputy Crispi, who lately declined a seat in the Cabinet. It is believed that Garibaidi will urge the settlement of the Roman question. The Emperor Napoleon is suspected to have accomplished the change in the Ministry by threats or promises, so as to supersede Ricasoll, who is well known to sympathize with Prussia, and to es'ablish the neutrality of Italy if war between France and Prussla must come.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DOVER. THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT DOVER.

The ancient City of Dover has put on holiday attire oith a vengeance on this Easter Monday, 1867. Never in the records of its ancient history have so many human railway which have made this scaport a mere pler upon which travelers land in passing to and from the confinent, seekers ever since Good Friday morning, and to say that Dover is full, when she contains ten times the number of her own population, would be absurd. The whole neighborhood is full; there is not a town within 20 miles of Dover which has not brought into requisition its every bed, and its very oldest knife and ferk. The south-east coast is on the rampage; it has turned out to give a heavily welcome to the 20,000 London volunteers who are in builday humor to lake its old fortresses he storm

the Ferret, and the Marten, and these are all to take part in the sham attack, which we shall witness and try to describe by and by.

I reached headquarters just in time, the maneuvers having commenced earlier than was anticipated. I found here the Commander in-Chief, H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, He is accompanied by the heir apparent to the British Crown, the Prince of Wales. He arrived about 12, and as I hear, received such an ovation from Doverians, as well as from their French visitors, as he will not readily forget. The cries of "Vive le Prince Imperial" as the French called him, were loud and tremendously enhusiastic even for Frenchmen, and make one almost credit the idea that these "long time enemics," whose coasts are divided but by a narrow sea, are "friends indeed."

The Prince Teck, who was habited in a gay Austrian uniform, and who accompanied the Prince of Wales from town, looked remarkably handsome, and was received with tremendous enthusiasm. He is no doubt personally popular, but he must certainly attribute this enthusiasm to the fact that he is husband to one who is second to none in the hearts of the English people—one who may be said to share with the Princess of Wales the affection of English loyalty; and perhaps additional cheers were given to-day for this Imperial husband from the fact that he will soon be the father of an English Prince—or Princess.

But the troops, upward of 2,200 of the infantry of the

trail their arms properly. It is it his that our own the Regiment of New York excel, and in this particular the London volunteers were so nearly perfect to-day that I can find no fault with them. They were all so nearly perfect that it would be invidious to particularize. I may, however, say that while the London Rifles. The Queen's, and the London Hiddlesex, seemed hard to beat, they certainly did not march better than the London Scottish, or the London Irish. It had been feared that indisposition would have kept Lord Elcho at home, but his plucky lordship seems determined to keep up his great popularity, and he marched at the head of his pet regiment, the London Scottish, looking as proud of his claim as a Magregor should. It seems I am to see all "the show" before the mail goes. Now, it is taking place earlier than intended, in order that the Prince may return to town early.

own early. One unaccustomed to judge of numbers would have said

town early.

One unaccustomed to judge of numbers would have said that at least 100,000 men had marched past this point. The fact is, however, that the number was under 30,000; there were about 25,000 of Volunteer Infantry and Artillery, 2,000 Regular Infantry, about 400 Cavalry, and the Royal Artillery with 12 guns. The Volunteer Artillery had about 2,000, 50 guns, and more than 500 horses.

There were several corps of volunteer artillery present without guns; these, as soon as the most part was over, proceeded to the Castle and the Western Hights to man the guns mounted on the works. They will be accompanied by a brigade of Royal Artillery (regular). The military maneuvers were founded on the assumption that an invading force had landed at Deal and had sent out a strong detachment to reconnoiter before Dover, a naval force—represented by the ships before named—meanwhile threatening the town. To meet the invaders an equal force advanced from the castle, the contending bodies being represented by infantry divisions with field guns on each side. To repel the sea attack which was then commenced the guns of the fort opened fire, and there were, therefore, two distinct engagements going on at the same time. I should have said that when the attack commenced the field divisions were drawn up in opposing lines, nearly at right angles with the coast.

The British force advanced to the attack, and tried to turn the left flank of the invaders, who thereupon threw that flank buck, and retired to a line some distance in land and facing the sea. The British then made a corresponding movement, throwing their right toward the quarter mile, and when the engagement ferminated, the two lines were tlus opposed. To say that the movements were successful is to award them very great praise. I do not believe that the regulars of this or any other country would have evinced more perfect self-control, and more entire and perfect subjection of military discipline.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Teck, who are mili-

discipline.

The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Teck, who are military men in fact, and the Prince of Wales, who is, of course, only an ornamental soldier, all agree, not only in saying they were satisfied, but that they were astonished and gratified.

saying they were satisfied, but that they were astonished and gratified.

The weather has been fine all day, but there has been a strong wind from the sea, which has been blowing in very unpleasant gusts of smoke from the steamers. This has, kowever, rather added to than detracted from the warlike aspect of affairs.

Every place about this fortress seems to have been thrown open to the volunteers. As a rule the casemates and barracks underground are not shown to the public. Their value, indeed, depends much upon the fact that the precise point where some thousands of men can be concealed and secure from the enemy's fire should not be accurately known. But with the volunteers no concentment is thought necessary, and accordingly many of them might have been seen yesterday in the very heart of the citadel singing and making merry with their brethren of the life.

It seems that the actual number of volunteers who

the line.

It seems that the actual number of volunteers who participated in it was 24,034. The Day thus describes the close of the sham fight:

"The next position taken up by the invaders was at bring about a settlement of the difficulties which endanger the peace of Europe.

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alignment was the occasion for several capital maneuvers. Each step was contested, the 8th battery of artillery turning every now and then to check the advance of the successful defenders; and their advance was also delayed by retiring with skirmishing. Ultimately the invaders made a second determined stand on a range of hills just above Guston; and, the second division having relieved the first, some vigorous fighting at once commenced. The fleet having nothing on land in sight to fire at, turned the whole of its attention to the Castle and western hights. It is noticeable that the regulars has been able to fire so fast with their breach-loaders that their ammunition was all gone. The enemy had, however, by this time been so thoroughly beaten and cut off from their ships that there was no help for them but to give in—and give in they did, accordingly, and are now, we suppose, prisoners of war."

As to the squadron, the Terrible, and Virago, and other war vessels were giving the forts plenty to do long after the enemy had surrendered, and the last shot was fired from the forts on the western hight about 4 o'clock.

This has been by far the best field day the volunteers have ever had, and everything tended to make things go off so well that the Dover Review will be remembered with pleasure and profit by all who took part in it. Only one accident occurred, and that happened at the close of the firing. A ramrod was discharged from the 46th Middlesex, and struck a gentleman on the forchead. The wound, however, was not serious, the metal plate in front of his cap having dimmished the force.

JUAREZ AT THE CITY OF MEXICO-THE SIEGE OF QUEEETARO.

Washington, May 5.—The Mexican Legation has received the following official letter from Gen. Escobedo to Mejia, Secretary of War: CAMP OF THE HACIENDA DE LA ESCABEDA,

Sig: General Guaderrama has just forwarded to me Sig: General Guaderrama has just to the following report:
"Marquez reached the City of Mexico with an escort of some 40 persons, after which some 500 Frinch and Austrians also arrived in small detachments. He yesterday made a requisition for horses, and it is to-day said that he left for Toluca, with cavalry, going in the direction of Las Crucs. We have just arrived at this place pear the village of Gaudaulupe, and we are skirmishild; Gen. Diaz is coming up with a considerable force,
"GUADERRAMA."

And I communicate the same for your information. In front of Queretaro, Aril 14, 1867. ESCABEDO. The following is taken from the official organ of the Mexican Republic, published at San Luis on the

We have news from the camp before Queretaro to the 14th inst. The enemy made a sortle by the way of the Garata to Mexica, and the Aqueduct. The movement was repulsed at both points. On the night of the 10th Don Pedro Santo was madel prisoner while on his way as a Commissioner from Maximilian to Marquez to inform the latter of the state of the city, which he declares cannot hold out. From private letters and those of Marquez it is evident that the city of Queretaro must soon surrender—its garrison being without either munitions or provisions. We presume that by this time it has fallen, and that the most complete and decisive victory will have crowned the efforts of the nation. 19th of April, 1867:

THE INDIAN WAR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 4 .- A communication which has

seen received at the Bureau of Indian Affairs from George W. Dent, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona Territory, and dated La Paz, during the month of March last, reports another melancholy massacre of American citizens by the Apaches of Central Arizona. On the 2d of that month two teams belonging to a resident of La Paz returning from Prescott in charge of two drivers and accompanied by five other men, were fired into with guns by a party of about forty Apaches, at a place in the open country sparsely covered with sage-brush, and the two drivers and one traveler were killed. The scene of this tasuaity was about eight miles on the La Paz side of Date Creek. Two of the travelers were wounded, and they with the two others who were unburt escaped. The Indians destroyed part of the harness of the teams, rifled the wagons, and run off the stack, consisting of it mules and four horses. About three hours after the occurrence another train of wagons came up, and being prepared, attempted to recover the stock. They followed them to a canyon in the mountains to the north of the road, when they were charged by the Indians and repuised, and the Indians again made off with their entire booty. After burying the dead by the roadside, they proceeded to town and reported the foregoing. The depredation occurred in a part of the road heretofore regarded as safe against hostilities, and is additional proof of the increasing boldness of the Apaches. Mr. Dent further writes, by recent order of the commanding military officer, a military patrol will be stationed between here and Date Creek, and the efficiency of the troopers will be tested. It is believed, but not reported officially, that some of the young men of the Tampais and Mojaves join with the Apaches in their depredations, and such a conlition be proved, the whites would retailize on the friendly river Indians and sacrifice them mercilessly. The scene of this tasuaity was about

KILLED-AN EXCITING CHASE-A COUNCIL WITH

From Our Special Correspondent.
FORT DODGE, Kansas, April 22, 1867. According to the instructions received from Gen. Hancock, Major Cooper moved his two companies of cavalry to Cinmarron Springs, which is about 30 miles from this post. His orders were to intercept all Cheyennes and Sloux crossing at that point. A corporal stationed as a vedette about fourmies from the Cinnarron, was grazing his horse, when he heard a shot, and at the same time a buillet whistled by in close proximity to his body. On tarning round he perceived an Indian deliberately loading his piece of fire a second shot. He fired his piece at him and at the same time saw a body of six Indians making toward him. He therefore mounted his horse, and rode hastily toward camp, and informed Major Cooper of the presence of the Indians. A scouting party of 15 men were sent after them, and on coming up to the place designated by the vedette, found the Indians posted on an island in the Arkansas River, naturally strongly fortified. The Indians, on seeing the military party approach, fired at once on them, severely wounding one of the solders. The soldiers, who were under the command of Lieut. Berry, opened fire, and soon made the island untenable for the Indians, who then, after a short resistance, retreated across the river, firing as they went. As soon as they gained the other side, they commenced to run, and then commenced the chase. For ten miles the cavalry followed them, and only desisted from the chase when they found that all were killed. They left the bodies where they fell. They found a woman's scalp, with beautiful long, auburn hair, tied to the breech-clout of a Cheyenne, and the sight of this embittered the soldiers greatly, and they refused to bury the bodies. The two companies of cavalry camped in the vicinity of the place where the bodies lay, and they informed me that the wolves could be heard tearing and devouring them.

The expedition arrived at Fort Dodge yesterday, which is on the banks of the Arkansas. To-day a grand powwer was held between Hancock and his Generals and the Chiefs of the Kloways. After the delivery of his speech, which was something similar to the one he made the Cheyennes Chiefs, a very affecting scene occurred. An old warrior bro from this post. His orders were to intercept all Cheyennes and Sionx'erossing at that point. A corporal stationed as a

NEW-ENGLAND.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY IN BOSTON-ARREST OF AN OPERATOR IN MINING SHARES,

BOSTON, May 4.—Mr. John Leighton, a leading operator in mining shares, was arrested yesterday by a Boston detective, at the instance of parties in New-York. Previous to his arrest, the Directors of the Franklin Mining Company of this city, of which he was formerly an officer, had determined to take legal action against him, on account of alleged embezglement of the funds of the Company, and an over-issue of its stock. The Company obtained a warrant for his arrest, which was served soon after he was taken upon the warrant of the New-York parties. Pending the conflict of jurisdiction—the New-York parties desiring to take him to that city last night, and the Boston creditors objecting—Mr. Leighton remains here in charge of the officers. The claims of the New-York parties upon him are not definitely known, but it is understood that they are connected with the recent speculation in Corydon Gold and other mining companies, in which Mr. Leighton has been largely interested for some time past. operator in mining shares, was arrested yesterday by a

Springfield, Mass., May 5.—The time for holding the National Horse Fair in this city has been fixed for Aug. 27, 28, and 29.

President Chadbourne of the State Agricultural College at Amherst has partially recovered from his recent filmess. He has gone on a Western tour, and resumes his duties in July.

THE VIRGINIA COAL PIT EXPLOSION. RICHMOND. Va.. May 4.—The Clover Hill pits, which recently exploded, were opened to-day, There was 12 feet of water in them, but no bodies have yet been

THE CASE OF STEINEOCK AND CLAFLIN, BY TRIEDHAPM TO THE TRIBUSE.

RICHMOND, Va., May 4.—The Court to-day quashed the attachment for \$40,000 made by Claffin & Co. of NewPRICE FOUR CENTS.

# WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF MR. DAVIS-THE FACTS RELATIVE TO KOHNSTAMM' PARDON-POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL NOT TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1807. The friends of Jefferson Davis have sent him a reuest that he formally petition the President for on. United States District-Attorney Chandler tenight filed a written request with the President for an order on the commandant of Fortress Monroe to deliver Mr. Davis to the United States Marshal in case the process shall be issued to bring the prisoner before the United States Circuit Court or Judge Underwood. The order will probably be issued in accordance with that request to-morrow. The inipression prevails that when Mr. Davis gets into the custody of the Marshal and under jurisdiction of the Court the President ceases to have control over the prisoner. This is a mistake. The President can pardon either before or after the trial of the accuse

and his authority to release prisoners is not affected

by the question whose custody he may be in.

The facts in regard to the pardon of Salomon Kohnstamm, as shown by the official record here, ard these: Something over a year ago the friends of the release of Kohnstamm. Among the matters alleged in the petition are that the accused was innocent of criminal intent; that he was already an old man tha was failing rapidly, with certainty of death very soon; that he was partially demented, and would soon become completely non compos mentis; and that he had already been imprisoned several years. The regular physician, Chaplain, and Warden, and visiting medical adviser, certified and proved the facts as to Kohnstamm's mental and physical condition. Senators Harris, Morgan, Conkling, the Congressional delegation of the State of New-York to the XXXIXth Congress, Gov. Fen. ton, Senators Nye, Howard, Johnson, Secretary Mc Draper, Augustus Schell, James T. Brady, Wm. M Evarts, and a number of leading merchants of New-York, all joined in recommending that Kohnstamu be pardoned. Beside, it is shown that the prisoner has paid to the Government \$55,000, the amount claime to be fraudulently received by the prisoner, and that the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, the Government prosecuting officer, has withdrawn his opposition to the granting of the pardon. In view of these facts, the President directed that the prisoner be released The matter was laid before the Cabinet, and the de-

The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru than an important discovery has recently been made in Peru of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in hight. The silk is inclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a grea number, and is declared to be thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and

Letters from distinguished sources in Chili say that a general election was in progress in that country, in the midst of most profound peace an complete liberty. As far as the result was known a the date of the departure of the steamer, the Administrative party had obtained a most decided victory. So much the more honorable for the Government, one of the writers says, as there has been manifested an entire respect for the freedom of suffrage; the result therefore, of the election must, he adds, he considere the true expression of the public voice in Chili, and indicates an important degree of progress in the Democratic customs of a country governed by institutions analogous to those of the United States like Chili, has just succeeded in receiving a decided proof of the solidity of its credit abroad by the neg gotiation of an advantageous loan in London, is regarded in that republic as a noble example of the excellence of the republican system, and a manifestation that Chili has intrusted its affairs to men of dis-

The Committee, composed of three judges, which were selected by the Supreme Court to arrange forms and prescribe rules of practice under the Bankrupt law, completed their labors, with the aid of Representative Jencks, on Saturday, and the forms ar rules will at once be presented to the full Beuch of the Court for revision and adoption. The forms are numerous and elaborate, and have required much labor in their preparation.

his Rusian polar-bear dinners to the Japanese Commissioners now here. Secretaries McCulloch and Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Attorney-General Stanbery, Admiral Porter, Mrs. President Juarez Mexican Minister Romero, and other distinguished persons were among the guests. The Japanese commence their observations to-morrow, and after visit ing the various points of interest in and about Wash, ington will begin their tour through the South.

All the members of the Judiciary Committee have arrived, and the Committee will commence business to-morrow, and will hold three session daily until the investigation is completed. A large number of witnesses, who have been served with subpenss to hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Committee when they should meet, have been tele graphed to report here in person immediately. It is thought the Committee will be here for at least three

his resignation to the President, to be used at the latter's discretion, is unfounded. It is denied by

ceived to-day, says that Gov. Green Clay Smith is in. that city, and starts for Montana to-morrow. Arms that with these arms the people of the Territory will protect themselves. Gen. Augur will soon be among the Indians who have occasioned the alarm to Acting C. Schaefer Storms was on Saturday appointed a

tobacca. Betts, whose letter of resignation was received yes, terday. This gentleman assigns as a reason for his resignation increased official duties under the Bank-

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CATTLE TRADE.

OTTAWA, C. W., May 4.- An order in Conneil has passed on the question of the cattle plague, under which it is required that importers of cattle, or any prohibited animals, or articles from England, most make a special applica-tion to the Department of Agriculture for the necessary permission. Each case will be considered on its merits, There is no restriction as to horses. The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 26 per cent.

SAILING OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

cision of the Executive approved.

in fineness and quality, to the produ tion of the silkworm. It is a wild perennial, the see small and easily separated from the fiber. The stem of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fiber superior in strength and beauty to the finest lines

brilliancy is said to be unsurpassed.

tinguished talents and elevated minds.

Secretary Seward gave on Saturday a repetition of

E The report originating in a New-York evening paper, that Postmaster-General Randall had tendered both the President and Gov. Randall. A telegram from Gen. Sherman at St. Louis, re-

have been sent to that Territory, and it is understood Gov. Meagher. The arms not to be used unless Gen Sherman shall sanction the call of actual necessity special Revenue officer for New-York City. His special duty will be to look after the interests of the Government among the leather manufacturers and merchants, who are represented as having invested in business a capital of \$100,000,000. The Revenue derived by the Government from this branch of

trade is almost as great as that from whisky and The President has appointed and signed the ommission of Samuel Blatchford as Judge of the outhern District of New-York, in place of Judge

CANADA.

BY TRIBORAPH TO THE TRIEVE.

PORTLAND, Me., May 5.—The steamship North
American, Capt. Kerr, sailed for Liverucol at 8:30 o clock